

EDITORIAL NOTES

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Office of Publication, 253 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

VICIOUS NONSENSE.

Under this caption the *New York Board of Health Journal* answers some information(?) dealing with vaccination and serum therapy that appeared in *Jim Jam Jems* for July. The statements of the latter are numbered and followed by answers of the former, indented. These are in part reprinted for the reason that the public frequently accepts such matter without further investigation.

1. Do you know that infantile paralysis often follows vaccination? (See report of investigation of 54 cases of illness and death from vaccination by James A. Loyster, in New York State during 1914; and statistics.)

Of course we do. Infantile paralysis also often follows baptism, simply because the disease affects mainly children in early life.

2. Do you know that investigations of the epidemics of 1907 and 1916 produced strong evidence that they were started from vaccine virus? (See *New York Herald* for Sept. 28, 1916.)

Inasmuch as we were in constant close contact with all scientific investigations carried on concerning the epidemic, we can state positively that no such evidence was produced.

3. Do you know that hundreds of United States soldiers on the Texas border have suffered from paratyphoid fever caused by typhoid vaccination? (See newspapers and *Army Reports*.)

The troops at the Texas border were inoculated with typhoid vaccine, and this afforded them effective protection against typhoid fever, as the records will show. At that time it was not yet customary, as it is now, to inoculate also with paratyphoid vaccine, and so paratyphoid fever (a distinct disease) did occur among the soldiers.

4. Do you know that paratyphoid was unknown until the British soldiers in India were inoculated with Wright's anti-typhoid serum, and that it occurs only in persons who have been inoculated?

Paratyphoid fever was known long be-

fore Wright began his work on typhoid inoculation. That the disease occurs only in those who have been inoculated, or is even more frequent in these individuals, is absolutely false.

5. Do you know that paratyphoid fever is human hog cholera? (*Appleton's Medical Dictionary*, Jan. 1916, defines it: *Paratyphoid*—Resembling typhoid fever or the typhoid bacillus. *P. bacillus*—An organism belonging to the hog cholera group, which causes paratyphoid fever.)

Paratyphoid fever is not human hog cholera. The paratyphoid bacillus does not cause hog cholera.

6. Do you know that cancer and tuberculosis are treated by specialists to blood debasement from vaccination? (See writings of Sir Robert Bell, for 43 years cancer specialist in London, and many others.)

No one except a quack or an ignoramus regards cancer and tuberculosis as a "blood debasement from vaccination."

7. Do you know that, contrary to the general belief, the wide use of diphtheria antitoxin has neither lowered the number of cases nor the deaths? (See report of special inquiry by the New York City Health Department. Published in the *New York World* for June 12, 1917.)

As the original source of the statistics to which this has reference, we may be permitted to say that our figures, like those of every other health department, show that the introduction of the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria reduced the death rate from diphtheria, *i. e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 of population, enormously. No report ever issued by this Department can be twisted to show otherwise.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE PERIL.

Pharmacists are in a position to do their part in educating the public relative to the venereal disease peril that is invariably more in evidence during and after a war. The following is taken from an editorial in the *Long Island Medical Journal* and the appeal is

to doctors; the subject should receive the serious attention of every citizen:

"In the glitter and enthusiasm of military activity, in the gathering together of young men to make an army, in the concentration of recruits and training camps, one is apt to forget an intensely human side, the purely animal nature of which is the main deterrent from its public discussion. In all that we hear from the battlefield, in all that we read of wounds and death, of victory and defeat, nothing appears in the public press about the venereal disease hospitals. In all the newspaper and magazine reports which told us what a splendid sample of an army we had sent to Mexico, not one word was said of the number of cases of venereal infection which, in spite of all reasonable precautions, ran well up into the thousands upon thousands and were brought back from the Mexican border to be multiplied broadcast throughout the land. * *

* * Perhaps your son will be drafted; with your knowledge of what syphilis, usually, and gonorrhoea, often, leaves in its wake, can you laugh if your son gets infected? Can you remain indifferent if some one else's son infects your daughter? These are bald, crude, unvarnished thoughts: Have you done your part to prevent the venereal peril in our own armies—are you coöperating in any way with the efforts of the Council for National Defense to prevent a great wave of venereal disease sweeping across the country, and adding its millions to the millions already diseased? Use your influence in the community, and explain to your boy and others what paresis, locomotor ataxia, pelvic abscess, ophthalmia, and a few dozen other 'trifling' consequences of youthful indiscretions mean. It is part of 'doing your bit.'"

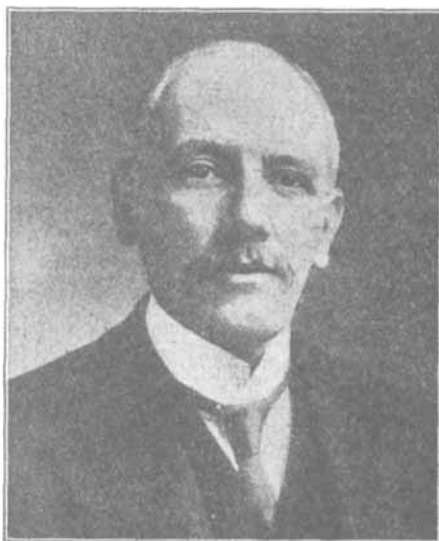
THE HANBURY MEDALIST, PROF.
HENRY GEORGE GREENISH.

The Hanbury medal was founded in memory of Daniel Hanbury, and at present is the highest guerdon bestowed upon those who have done signal scientific service to pharmacy. This medal, together with a sum of money, presented in the name of Sir Thomas Hanbury, is awarded biennially. Prof. John M. Maisch, permanent secretary for many years of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was honored with this requital in 1893. The award this year has been made to Prof. Henry George Greenish, well known to American pharmacists through his contributions to pharmaceutical literature and also his compre-

hensive and authoritative work on "The Microscopical Examination of Foods and Drugs," and in collaboration with E. Collin, "Anatomical Atlas of Vegetable Powders." Professor Greenish was elected an honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1913.

The sketch following is from the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, October 6, 1917, p. 161:

"Henry George Greenish, the son of Thomas Greenish, pharmaceutical chemist, a leader in pharmacy, who was Treasurer of the Society (1878-80) (British Pharmaceutical), and twice elected President (1880-1881), was born in London in 1855, and received his general



PROF. HENRY GEORGE GREENISH

education at the Philological (now Marylebone Grammar) School, where he gained the Basil Wood Scholarship, and from which he matriculated. He was apprenticed to his father, won a Bell scholarship in 1875, and as a student in the School of Pharmacy in 1876-77 was awarded silver medals for chemistry, practical chemistry, botany, pharmacy, and materia medica, and the Society's silver medal. He became a pharmaceutical chemist in 1876, and for a session acted as demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory of the School of Pharmacy. Afterwards he studied for two years at the University of Dorpat, and for a short time in the University of Vienna, thus laying the foundations of that unique familiarity with Continental languages and science which has proved of lifelong advantage to him, and to the

interests of pharmaceutical science. In 1890 Greenish was appointed lecturer on materia medica in the Society's School, being installed as Professor of Materia Medica in 1893, and of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in 1896, the latter designation being subsequently changed to Pharmaceuticals. And for several years he has held the office of Dean of the School."

John F. Hancock, ex-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association (1873), was given a complimentary dinner by the Wedgewood Club of Baltimore at Hotel Rennert, October 25th. The speaker of the occasion was Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth, and a large assemblage was present. The affair was a delightful one; everyone entered into the spirit of good fellowship in honoring one of the most beloved of Baltimore's pharmacists.

Announcement has reached us of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Webster Lloyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Uri Lloyd, Clifton, Cincinnati, to Mr. James Arthur Brett.

Rev. William Procter Remington, son of Prof. and Mrs. Joseph P. Remington, for five years rector of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, has been elected suffragan bishop for South Dakota. Rev. Remington is chaplain of the Minneapolis base hospital, and in that capacity has been expecting a call to France.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy has been absorbed by McGill University and Prof. A. B. J. Moore, heretofore dean of the former institution, has been appointed head of the new department in McGill, and also



PROF. A. B. J. MOORE

professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Toxicology. Prof. Moore succeeded the late Prof. J. E. Morrison (President of the A. Ph. A. in 1896) in Montreal College of Pharmacy and, like his predecessor, is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

BORN MAY 31, 1850—DECEASED OCTOBER 13, 1917.

When in the October number of the Journal, a photograph of Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., accompanied by a brief sketch of his life, was presented, we did not anticipate that before the issue had reached our Association members the final summons would come for him. Those who attended the Indianapolis meeting will remember that a telegram of good wishes was sent to Professor Caspari, who was absent on account of the condition of his health, which made long railway travel inadvisable. This did not, however, prevent him from continuing his work and the day before his demise found this untiring worker engaged in his laboratory; the next morning, however, the impaired "fountain-head," as

he had termed it, ceased to beat, and his labors were abruptly concluded. He hoped to work until the end, and he passed away at his home, as he had wished.

At the memorial meeting held in Baltimore, October 23, Professor H. P. Hynson, in his remarks, read from the Preface of the Second Edition of Caspari's "Treatise on Pharmacy," as follows:

"At the opening of the new century it seems meet that special recognition should be given to those earnest workers who, during the past fifty years, devoted their best efforts to a betterment of American Pharmacy; and it is with this object in view that the author decided to present to his readers the portraits of a few men who may justly be termed leaders, and whose examples it behooves us all to emulate. Though these noble men are no longer with us, the record of their valuable